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THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Containing the freshest Advices,

No. 711
Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1768.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
(And Sold by EDES & GILL *in* Queen-Street.)
[Price *Four Shillings* per Dozen, and *Six Pence* single.]

EDES & GILL's
NORTH-AMERICAN
ALMANACK
For the Year of our Lord
1769.
Being the first after LEAP YEAR.

Containing, An Extract from the History of *Publius Cladius Britannus Americanus*; Judgment of the Weather; Sun and Moon's Rising and Sitting; Time of High Water; Public Roads, with the best Stages or Houses to put up at; Eclipses; Courts in *Massachusetts-Bay, New-Hampshire, Connecticut,* and *Rhode-Island*; Feasts and Fasts of the Church of England, &c. &c.

ALSO,

The CHARTER of the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*; granted by King WILLIAM and Queen MARY.—Together with, The Explanatory Charter, granted by His Majesty King GEORGE the First.

[This CHARTER, *tho' not more esteem'd by* simple ones *than an* OLD ALMANACK, *has always been highly esteem'd by wise, sensible & honest Men. It is the Basis of the civil Constitution of the Province, and should be often read* AT THIS TIME, *when the Rights and Liberties declared in it, are said to be* invaded.]

To which is prefixed a COPPER PLATE *representing* Two Female Figures. The Principal, richly decorated, is seated on a Throne with an Imperial Diadem on her Head, and a Spear in her left Hand. The other Figure exhibits a Virgin with a Civic Crown, in the utmost Agonies of Distress and Horror. The Cap of Liberty falling from the Spear of one, and tottering to fall from the other. The Label of one, is, *Collidimur*; of the other *Franguntur*. Two Ships are represented to View in a Tempest in the Instant of dashing to Pieces against one another, and sinking between the Rocks of *Sylla* and *Caribdis*. In the Interim are seen two Arch-Angels, flying as "on the Wings of the Wind." The Label of the one is, "Shall not the Lord of all the Earth do Right." The other is, "The Fool" only "hath said in his Heart there is no God." Above all, in a Glory, is inscribed these Words, "The Lord GOD Omnipotent reigneth, let the Earth rejoice!"

AMES's Almanack for 1769, is now published, and to be Sold by the Printers and Booksellers in Boston, and Traders in the Country.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in the First Precinct in Wrentham, pleasantly situated on the Post Road, leading from Boston to Providence, about a Mile from the new Meeting House in said Wrentham, containing 56 Acres of good Pasturage, Arable and Mowing-Land, and a good Orchard, the whole well fenced, with a good Dwelling-House, Barn and Shop, all in good Repair: Said House is new, 27 Feet wide, and 38 long. The whole well accommodated for a Trader or otherwise. Also about 40 Acres of good Wood-Land, within half a Mile of said Farm. Any Person who inclines to purchase, may inquire of Ebenezer Fisher, junr. of said Wrentham, and know further respecting the Premisses and Terms of Sale.

To be Sold at the Store of the late Mr. *SAMUEL HUGHES*, next Door to Capt *Chevers's* in Kingstreet;

NEWCASTLE Coals, Whiting, Spanish Brown, White Lead, Barr Lead, Hemp, Yarns, Junk, English Duck, Cables, Anchors, Ships Hearths, Powder, Shot, Bloomary Iron, Crates of Earthen Ware, ditto Cups and Saucers, Printing Ink, Cod and Mackrel Lines, Housline & Marline, Sein Whipping and Sewing Twine, Time Glasses of all Sorts, Shalloons, Tammys, Half-Thicks, German Serges, Frizes, Beaver Coating, Plains, Broad Cloths, Rugs, 8-4 9-4 & 10-4 Blankets, Duffils, Ticklinburg, Ravens Duck, Buntins, Sieve Bottoms, Mens and Boys Hats, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Common and Poland Starch, English Sole Leather, Loaf Sugar, Role Brimstone, Apothecary's Phials, Braziery Ware, 4d 8d 10d & 20d Nails, 10 12 15 & 18 Inch Pipes, &c.

WHEREAS many Persons are so unfortunate as to lose their Fore-Teeth by Accident, and otherways, to their great Detriment, not only in Looks, but speaking both in Public and Private:—This is to inform all such, that they may have them re-placed with artificial Ones, that looks as well as the Natural, & answers the End of Speaking to all Intents, by *PAUL REVERE*, Goldsmith, near the Head of Dr. *Clarke's* Wharf, *Boston*.

*** All Persons who have had false Teeth fixt by Mr. *John Baker*, Surgeon-Dentist, and they have got loose (as they will in Time) may have them fastened by the above, who learnt the Method of fixing them from Mr. *Baker*.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, *June* 7, 1768.

To the PRINTER *of the* LONDON CHRONICLE.

SIR,

TO contribute my mite also before the Public to that of *Pro Grege*, in his excellent anecdote of Lord Chief Justice Holt, lately printed in your valuable paper; I send you an extract from Algernon Sydney, to Henry Savile, Ambassador in France, with a note relating to it, as they appear in the last edition of A. Sydney's works.

When those works were published, 1763, the Monthly Reviewers observed upon the *note*, "We cannot now indeed ask where is the law where is the Authority for Guards? But we have known it annually debated, the *necessity* of them. Of late, however, the point, alas! seems to be given up.—— I am, Sir,

PRO REPVBLICA SEMPER.

Runing Med, june 5.

"—The next important point likely to be pursued, is to prosecute the last weeks vote, *that all the forces now in England, except the trained bands, were kept up contrary to law*; * and though it was objected, that the King's Guards and the Garrisons of Portsmouth and other places would be included; it was answered, that *King's governing justly according to law had no need of custodia corporis*; and that it was better to have no garrisons at all, than such as were commanded by Legge, Holmes, and their Peers."

* Sir Robert Atkins, in his remarks on Lord Russell's indictment, wherein *the attempting to seize and destroy the King's guards, was laid as an overt act of treason*, "The guards, what guards? [says he] what or whom does the law understand or allow to be the King's guards for the preservation of his Person? Whom shall the Court that tried this noble Lord, whom shall the judges of the Law that were then present and upon their oaths, whom shall they judge or legally understand by these guards? They never read of them in all their law books. There is not any statute law that makes the least mention of any Guards. The law of England takes no Notice of any such Guards; and therefore the indictment is uncertain and void.

The King is guarded by the special protection of Almighty God, by whom He reigns, and whose Vicegerent He is. He has an invisible guard, a guard of glorious Angels.

Non eget mauri jaculis nec arcu,
Nec venena is gravida sagittis
(crede,) pharetra.

The King is guarded by the love of his subjects, the next under God, *and the surest guard*. He is guarded by the law and the Courts of Justice. The Militia and and the *Trained Bands* are his legal guards, and the whole Kingdom's guard. The very Judges that tried this noble Lord, were the King's Guards, and the Kingdom's Guards; and this Lord Russell's guard against all erroneous and imperfect indictments, from all false evidence and proof, and from all stains of wit and oratory misapplied and abused by Council.

What other Guards are there? We know of no law for more. King Henry VII. of this Kingdom, as History tells us, was the *first*, that set up the band of Pensioners. Since this, the Yeoman of the Guard. Since them, certain armed bands, commonly now a days, *after the French mode*, called the King's life guard, rid about, and appearing with naked swords, to the terror of the Nation; but where is the law? where is the authority for them?"

See Parliamentary and Political Tracts, by Sir Robert Atkins, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

To the Printer *of the* London Evening Post.

Mr. MERES,

MANY Persons, especially Foreigners, having, it seems, mistaken the Riot Act, and imagine that it gives Power to the Military to fire on tumultuous Assemblies *immediately* on their not dispersing after the Proclamation read *an hour*: I have therefore been at the Pains to look into that Act, with a View, according to the best of my Understanding, to set them right; and therefore by the said Act (which was made in the first Year of King George the First) I find, "That if twelve Persons, or more, unlawfully assembled, do not *disperse* within an Hour after the Proclamation is read by the proper Officers, that then such Persons continuing together afterwards, shall be adjudged Felons, and suffer Death by Legal Course, without benefit of Clergy; and also, that Persons so assembled, and not *dispersing* within the above Time, may immediately after the Hour is expired, be seized, in order to their being accordingly punished by *Law*: and if they *resist*, and shall happen to be killed, maimed or hurt from such Resistance, the Civil Officers, *and all singular Persons being aiding and assisting*, shall be discharged and indemnified."

So that it seems as if the Military Power, obeying this wise Law, act only as *other Persons* may thereby be commanded to do by the Civil Power, that is, in its *Aid or Assistance*, and thereunder are justifiable for killing, maiming, or hurting only upon a *forcible Resistance*, and, as it were, in their own Defence; or for obstructing the Course of Justice, of which the Civil Power, while present, is alone proper Judge and Director, and therefore must first give Orders, but surely ought circumspectedly so to do; which Orders also ought to be as carefully attended to and obeyed, but not *exceeded*, as perhaps by departure from Rank, or other manifestation of wanton Cruelty, or Malice, may be done.

By which it appears, the Military have not such Power by Law as the above Persons have imagined, viz. to *fire* on the Populace, or on such tumultuous Assemblies, *immediately* after the Proclamation has been read *an Hour*; but only to act in *Aid* and Obedience to the Civil Power *when resisted with Violence*; and also, surely, in their *own Defence* without its Orders, as *other Persons* may (but at *their Peril*) of which Courts of Justice are afterwards to determine, according as Circumstances appear.

On such Occasion one cannot conclude without lamenting, that any who bear the Appearance of Men, can be so unfeeling, or *inconsiderate* (and such it seems there are) as to *wish*, that many more had fallen *in Terrorem* in the late melancholy Fray to preserve public Peace, as if there were no other Means of preventing or appeasing Tumults than by destroying, perhaps, innocent and valuable Members of the Community; or as if searching for, and *removing* Causes, did not better make Effects cease than *force*, (which, like Water pent up, makes its way else where; or, like a Sore stunn'd over, often breaks out again in a thousand other Blotches) or, in short, as if Moderation and *speedy* Justice impartially (*not politically*) administered; or a wise and judicious Treatment, like unto that of the Magistrates of Westminster lately to the Taylors, &c. had not done the Business much better for the Preservation of present and future Peace, as well as general Public Content and Happiness, which ought to be the End of all Government, but more especially of our powerful and most gracious one, when wisely and mildly administered. I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

BENEVOLUS.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina,) Sept. 19.

Last Saturday the Hon. Egerton Leigh, Esq; sole judge of His Majesty's high Court of Vice-Admiralty in this province, and who hath presided there in as difficult causes as perhaps ever came before that court in America, resigned that office; and we do not hear of any other gentleman that will accept it.

Extract of a letter from Mecklenburg, 80 miles above Camden, and 40 below Salisbury, dated Sept. 16, 1768.

"GOVERNOR Tryon has been here in person, to command the militia intended against the Orange-County regulators; but as the people had been informed of the intended expedition, there were not a thousand men under arms, although at other times they usually mustered 17 companies, or about 1900 men. When the review was over, the Governor produced an oath to be administered to all the men, the purport of which was, that "they would to the utmost of their "power, support and defend all the laws of the province, "that were not repugnant to the laws of Great-Britain." This occasioned a great murmuring amongst the men, and Capt. James Hamah told His Excellency, that for his own part, he must decline taking the oath, as he knew, that since the stamp-act, (other acts, of as evil tendency, were daily making; that he was ready to support every good law, but no consideration should prevail on him to distress his country; and that his commission being, at present, rendered very disagreeable to him, it was at his Excellency's service, and he accordingly delivered it up. The men were ordered to remain on the field all night, under a fine of five pounds proclamation money; but as few of them took the oath, the rest retired, every one to his own home, unanimously determined not to fight against their countrymen, especially to enforce an oppressive act: So that the Governor set off for Salisbury attended by only a small number of militia officers, as volunteers: 'tis imagined, the militia in Dobbs county will do the same."

NEW-LONDON, October 28.

By a Vessel arrived at this Port, which sailed from St. Piere in Martinico the 15th of Sept. last, we have Advice, that on the 14th of said Month a Sloop belonging to Mr. Wright of Casco-Bay, John Therlo, Master, drove out of St. Piere by stress of Weather; who having got his Anchors clear, stood for the Northward, without Clearing his Vessel at the Custom House. Soon after a Guarda Costa put out after, and came up with him, about three Leagues from St. Piere: When the Crew went on board and demanded the Delivery of the Vessel; but Capt. Therlo not chusing to comply with the Demand, and his People running down the Hold, the Mate of the Guarda Costa shot him thro' the Body with a Pistol, and he died in two or three Minutes after—The Sloop's People were immediately put in Irons, and upon their being carried back, were committed to Goal: Three of them had their Trial the next Day, and were cleared.

WANTED to Hire, *One or Two Hundred Pounds*, for which good Security will be given. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

vid pa. 308. 474 493-497 Vol. 3. & 500, vol. 3.

(a) Supposed to allude to an Act of Parliament for building a House For the Governor—vid pa. 174 where The Insurrection seems to have been First Taken notice of. vid page also 282 & 295. 309.

1 Vid. Charter pa. 1077 & vid Stamp Act pa. 53 Vol. 1 & As Molas. Act pa. 9. Tea Act pa. 735 Vol. 1 &c.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

To the Earl of ———.†

MY LORD,

THE honorable lead you have taken in the affairs of America hath drawn upon you the whole attention of the public. You declared yourself the single minister for that country, and it was very proper you should convince the world you were so, by marking your outset with a *Coup d'eclat*. The dismission of Sir Jeffery Amherst has given a perfect establishment to your authority, and I presume you will not think it necessary or useful to hazard strokes of this sort hereafter. It will be advisable at least to wait until this affair is forgotten, and if you continue in office till that happens, you will surely be long enough a minister to satisfy all your ambition.

The world attributes to your Lordship the entire honour of Sir Jeffery Amherst's dismission, because there is no other person in the cabinet, who could be supposed to have a wish or motive to give such advice to the C——n. ‖ The Duke of Grafton & the Chancellor were once Lord Chatham's friends. However their views may now be altered, they must know it would disgrace them in the eyes of the public, to offer an unprovoked outrage to a man, whose conduct and execution had contributed not a little to their Patron's glory.

The Duke of Bedford and his friends have uniformly held forth Sir Jeffery Amherst as the first military man in this country;—they have quoted him on all occasions, when military knowledge was in question, and even been lavish in his praise. Besides they openly disclaim any share in this measure, and they are believed.

The Earl of Shelburne usually finds himself in opposition, therefore is not too often consulted. In this Instance, he certainly did not concur with the majority. He still is or pretends to be attached to Lord Chatham, and I fancy he is not yet so cordially reconciled to the Lofs of the American Department, as to dishonour himself merely to oblige your Lordship.

You will not venture to insinuate that Sir Jeffery Amherst was dismissed by the advice of Lord Granby or Sir Edward Hawke. Military men have a sense of honor, which your Lordship has no notion of. They feel for a gallant officer, who had his full share in the toils and honour, and had some right to a share in the profits of the war. They feel for the army & the navy. Lord Granby himself has *some* emoluments besides his power, and Sir Edward Hawke has his pension. Nobly earned I confess, but not better deserved than by the labours, which conquered America in America. Besides, my Lord the Commander in Chief is the Patron of the Army. It was a common cause, which he could not desert without blame and reproach. Lord Granby is not a man to take six rods from any Minister. Where his honour is concerned, he learns to adopt an humble ministerial language; he never would say—*that indeed Sir Jeffery Amherst was rather unreasonable—that his terms were exorbitant, that he had still two regiments left; and might well be contented*—This is a language it is impossible he should hold, while he himself is Master General of the Ordnance, Colonel of the Blues, and Commander in Chief, with a whole family upon the Staff. He knows the value, and could not but be sensible of the loss of those honorable rewards, which his distinguished capacity, his care of the public money, and his able conduct in Germany, had justly entitled him to.

I think I have now named all the Cabinet but the Earl of Chatham. His infirmities have forced him into a retirement, where I presume he is ready to suffer, with a sullen submission, every insult and disgrace that can be heaped upon a miserable, decrepid, worn out old man. But it is impossible he should be so far active in his own dishonour, as to advise the taking away an employment, given as a reward for the first military success, that distinguished his entrance into administration. He is indeed a compound of contradictions, but his letter to Sir Jeffery Amherst stands upon record, and is not to be explained away. You know, my Lord, that Mr. Pitt therein assured Sir Jeffery Amherst that the Government of Virginia was given him merely as a reward, and solemnly pledged the R—l Faith that his residence should never be required. Lost as he is, he would not dare to contradict this Letter. If he did, it would be something more than madness. The disorder must have quitted his head, and fixed itself in his heart.

The business is now reduced to a point: Either your lordship advised this measure, or it happened by accident. You must suffer the whole reproach, for you are entitled to all the honour of it. What then is apparently the fact? One of your cringing, bowing, fawning, sword-bearing brother courtiers ruins himself by an enterprize, which would have ruined thousands, if it had succeeded. It becomes necessary to send him abroad. Sir Jeffery Amherst is one of the mildest and most moderate of men;—ergo, such a man will bear any thing. His government will be a handsome provision for B——t, and if he frets—why he may have a pension. Your emissaries lose their labour, when they talk with so much abhorrence of sinecures. Non-residence, and the necessity of the K—'s service. You are conscious, my Lord, that those are pompous words without a shadow of meaning. The whole nation is convinced that the fact is such as I have stated it. But to make it a little plainer, I shall ask your lordship a few questions, to which the public will expect, and your reputation, if you have any regard for it, demands, that you should give an immediate & strict answer.

1. When the government of Virginia was offered to Sir Jeffery Amherst, did he not reply, that his military employments took up all his time, and that he could not accept the government if residence were expected?

2. Did not Mr. Pitt, then secretary of state, assure him in the K—'s name, that it was meant only as a mark of his M——'s favour, and that this residence would never be expected?

3. Has there ever been any farther mark of favour conferred upon this gentleman, for all those important services, which succeeded the conquest of Cape-Breton?

But now for questions of a later date.

1. Was not Lord Botetourt's appointment absolutely fixed on or before Sunday the 31st of July?

2. Had Sir Jeffery Amherst the least intimation of the measure before Thursday the 4th of August?

3. Was it not then mentioned to him, in general terms, as a measure merely in contemplation, without the most distant hint that Lord Botetourt, or any other person was actually in possession of his government?

4. Did not Lord Botetourt kiss hands the next day, that is on Friday the 5th instant?

5. Did not you dare to tell your S—n, that Sir Jeffery Amherst was perfectly satisfied, when you knew your treatment of him was such as the vilest peasant could not have submitted to without resentment.

Finally, my Lord, is it not a fact, that Sir Jeffery Amherst, having been called upon sometime ago to give his opinion upon a measure of the highest importance in America, gave it directly against a favourite scheme of your lordship; and is not this the real cause of all your antipathy to him? Your heart tells you that it is.

Now, my Lord, you have voluntarily embarked in a most odious, perhaps it may prove to you a most dangerous business. Your Pylades will sneak away to his government; but *you* must stand the brunt of it here. For the questions, which I have proposed to you, I must tell you plainly that they *must, and shall* be answered.

You may affect *to take no notice of them* perhaps, and tell us *you treat them with the contempt they deserve*. Such an expedient may be wise and spirited enough when applied to a declaration of rebellion on the part of the colonies, and God knows, it has succeeded admirably. But it shall not avail you here.

Num negare audes? Quid tacet? Convincam si negas.

Vid. pa. 303. LUCIUS.

[What Pity it is that his Lordship had not a convenient Council at hand to advise to the Projecture of this fancy Printer of the Advertiser; or a more convenient J—ge wherefile a C—d—y into a Bill of Indictment? How much better suited is the vile—the dirty Verses!]

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

ONE who gives himself the name of PLAIN TRUTH in Draper's last paper, has taken abundance of pains to extract from Petitions, Letters, Addresses, &c. which had their full room in the several papers long ago; and requests those who "are able and willing to account for such *sentences*, when Mr. DeBerdt in his Advertisement says as follows

"*August* 26, 1768.

"WHEREAS it has been publickly reported that "the Earl of Hillsborough has neglected to de-"liver a petition from the Assembly of the Massachusetts-"Bay to his Majesty, at a time when his Lordship had not "even seen the said petition, I think it my duty to inform "the public that such insinuations are entirely ground-"less. My reasons for any delay and proceedings there-"with, I have duly given the Assembly in my letters to "them of the 12th and 18th of March, and 27th of June.

DENNYS DEBERDT."

The *sentences* which he seems particularly to refer to, are differently expressed in the several performances, but all to the same purpose; namely, that *the Petition of the late House of Representatives to his Majesty was prevented reaching the Royal presence.*

I would just observe, that when the people petition their King for a redress of grievances, it must needs be thought a matter of great importance to them, that their petition should be laid before his Majesty with all convenient speed: If therefore it is delayed from time to time, they have a right to complain till they are informed of a good reason for it. Mr. DeBerdt, in his Letter of the 27th of June, which he mentions in his Advertisement, writes in the following words. "I have delivered your Petition to Lord Hillsborough, *which he by no means thinks proper to deliver to his Majesty* at present; however, I thought it my duty to leave it with him, and urged the contents." So that at that time his Lordship had certainly seen the Petition, and declined presenting it. *Mr. Plain Truth* would no doubt much oblige the Public, if he would inform us whether it had been presented even on the 26th of August when Mr. DeBerdt's Advertisement appeared in print; By a subsequent passage in the Letter beforementioned, it seems at least to be a matter of doubt; for Mr. DeBerdt adds, "He (Lord H.) thinks the only thing that can save you at present, is, *to keep the matter of Right out of sight.*" The Petition held up the matter of Right to full view; and therefore the presenting of it was inconsistent with his Lordship's opinion, and probably was his reason for declining it: If he still remained of the same opinion, there is reason to think it was delayed not only "at the time when," but long after "he had seen it." Now the Circular Letter of the Selectmen of Boston, and the Petition, Message and Result of the late Committee of Convention were written after Mr. DeBerdt's Letter of the 27th of June had been received by the Speaker here, and the contents of it generally known; and this I think fully accounts for the *sentences* referred to therein, and afforded sufficient grounds *for them* publickly to declare, that, *from authentic information* the dutiful and loyal Petition of the late House of Representatives had not been allowed to reach the presence of our gracious King.

With regard to the Petition of the town of Boston of the 14th and the Message of the House of Representatives of the 30th of June, it is evident the *sentences* referr'd to in them could not have been grounded upon intelligence in Mr. DeBerdt's letter of the 27th of the same month: But I am informed with good authority, that in his letter of an earlier Date, he acknowledges the receipt of the Petition, and says, he was *advised* to omit presenting it till certain noblemen whose presence might aid the matter, should return from the country: Whether this was a good reason or not, it proves that there was a delay: Now it is necessary that Mr. *Plain Truth* should be informed, that the House of Representatives at the time when this petition and message were written, viz. in June, received *authentic intelligence*, that application had been made to his Majesty from the Lords of Trade, in consequence of letters from ****, to prevent an agent of the House of Representatives *only*, (and such was Mr. DeBerdt) from acting at all in his public capacity. I would then ask Mr. *Plain Truth*, whether, as the Petition was not at that time presented, there was not good reason at least for the House to say that it was "strangely obstructed," if not for the town, that it was "*cruelly* and *insidiously* prevented reaching the royal ear."

As neither of these Petitions, &c. have charged a neglect on the Earl of Hillsborough, or any particular person, Mr. DeBerdt could not possibly have reference to them in his advertisement; and therefore I cannot see to what purpose *Mr. Plain Truth* has tacked them together: I am sorry that any should blame his Lordship for not presenting the Petition, at a time *when he had not even seen it*: And I really think Mr. DeBerdt did well to inform the public that "the insinuation was groundless." He might have added, that it was *cruel hard!* For an *impossibility* is not to be expected even from a minister of state.

Mr. DeBerdt in a letter to the Speaker so late as the 26th August, which came by the last ship says, that "Lord H. had assured him that he had shewed the Petition to the King." This was dated after his Lordship had receiv'd the letter from the late House of Representatives, wherein it was made fully to appear to him that the petition, circular letter and other proceedings of the former house were not the effects of faction, taking the advantage of a thin house at the end of the session as his Lordship had been informed by ****, but fairly obtain'd in a full house by a large majority and in the height of the session. It is probable that his Lordship, when he found that he had been *deceived*, and that the petition was not *the Breath of a party*, but contain'd *the true sentiments of the body of the people*, he regarded it as a matter of importance, and "shewed it to the King"—Upon the whole, I think it is natural to conclude that the delay in presenting the petition which was probably at least *five months*, by which means our grievances were prevented reaching his Majesty's ear, and consequently the redress of them protracted; as well as that the additional distress brought upon us, by the arrival of troops, professedly to subdue a rebellious spirit, and prevent a general insurrection, is not to be imputed to an unkind disposition in Lord Hillsborough towards us, but altogether to the malicious and false representations of an infamous faction on this side the water: If treason is sought for in America, is it not to be found in this set of abandon'd villains, who from an hellish malevolence, have attempted to deceive the K—g, and have brought all this weight of indignation on subjects unrival'd in loyalty and affection!

We wait with impatience for a parliamentary inquiry into the real grounds of the unhappy jealousy of the colonies, which seems even to have enflamed the breast of the Mother Country. When such an enquiry comes on, it will be necessary that *Plain Truth* should be present and very active: And I dare predict, that he will have the honor and felicity of restoring peace and harmony to Britain and her Colonies, provided he will condescend to listen to the soft whispers of his loving Kinsman, who promises to be his inseparable companion,

WHOLE TRUTH.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.

We are informed that the assembly of the three lower counties of this province, have appointed Dennys DeBerdt, Esq; their agent, in England, and have *harmonized* with their sister colonies, in petitioning the King, Lords and Commons for redress of the grievous burdens laid on America.

Extract of a Letter from Pensacola, September 29, 1768.

"I have no agreeable news to tell you of this place—it has lately declined very much, and a good deal for want of men of influence at home.—By some very extraordinary orders lately received from General Gage, the out forts are all to be abandoned, and the two regiments (three companies only excepted) to embark for East-Florida. There seems such an absurdity in withdrawing troops from a province, surrounded by numerous nations of Indians, to place them in an interiour country, that we are at a loss to reconcile, by any motives whatsoever, such a very singular measure. It is suggested, that you Sons of Liberty are the cause of the troops being drawn (from different parts) to the northward, in order to force your obedience to the late acts of parliament. It may be so—and even was such a step to prove equal to the purpose (which appears impossible) what in the end can be gained by it, but the submission of a people, governed by laws to which they never gave their concurrence, laws which they deem incompatible with our happy constitution, and which they will no longer obey, than they are compelled thereto by a superior force. It is greatly to be wished some medium could be found out to end these contests with honor to both parties, which seems an impossibility.

"It is a strange consideration, that crossing the atlantic should make such a difference in the privileges of a free people.—And that the government of the colonies and that of England, should be so opposite under the same constitution, to make slaves of the one, and freemen of the other. I would recommend it to you all, as the only expedient that can be fallen upon to save the honour of both, that you embark for England, and acquaint the King and parliament, that as you find the sons of Great-Britain cannot live in America and enjoy their birthright, that you have thought fit to return to your Mother Country, where it cannot be withheld from you; and that you have left the army in America to take off the goods and merchandize of the Mother Country, and that you are come to assist them in their manufactures. If I have digressed, you must lay it to the account of the Pennsylvania farmer, that very excellent performance of your Patriot Mr. D——n. (c)

"To return to this province. We have had a meeting of the General Assembly, and addressed his Majesty with a memorial to the Secretary of State for America, representing the present state of the province, and implored the support and protection of our Mother Country. Nothing keeps us almost from a state of despair, but the daily expectation of our new Governor's arrival, which we hope will once more give life and spirit to the province."

A Young Woman that understands keeping a Shop of English Goods, wants such an Employ: Any Person having Occasion for such a one, may know further by enquiring of Edes & Gill.

(m) To Find the Several petitions & Turn to Index.

(n) Act vid page 9—Glass Act pa 735 Vol 1 & Bill ting Act pa 274.

(o) vid Farmers Letters pa. 781 & vid Circular Letter pa. 43.

† Earl of Hillsborough ‖ Crown & Royal ¶ Lord Botetourt ‖‖ Jungi = majorities & Lord Hillsborough (l) 142 (l) 165. (a) Gov. Barnard & (b) King (c) Dickinson & Sovereign. m Council & Judge λ Grand Jury. & Barnard (k) 15

297 See 2 Pages Leaves Back 2ce Paged

Messieurs EDES & GILL, (a)

I OBSERVE in your last Paper a Piece signed *Veritas*; the Writer of which says he had it from good Authority, that a Letter under my Hand was published in a Coffee-House at New-York, requesting his Excellency General Gage that I might supply the Troops then expected, and which have since arrived in this Town. If such a Letter has been produced there or any where else, I declare it to be a *Forgery*; for I have never made Application to any one for the Supply of said Troops, nor did I ever desire any Person to do it for me.—The Person who produc'd the Letter could have no other Design but to injure my Reputation, and abuse the Gentlemen of New-York.——I therefore desire you would give this a Place in your next, in which you will oblige

your humble Servant,

JOHN HANCOCK.

Boston, November 10, 1768.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

AS Mr. Draper insists upon it that his "very sensible Gentleman" is a friend to the Colonies, I won't contend with him about it, but he must allow me to think that he has been greatly misinformed, when he supposes, that "the tumults in London have given encouragement," to the people of this province, "to insult the government at home," and "made them think they may do it with impunity". That "they place their hope in the weakness, or any supposed disunion in the administration". That "they flatter themselves with indulgence in their *favourite views*". And "that they THREATEN AND BID DEFIANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN." This is surely not the language of truth. Possibly this gentleman may be so unlucky as to correspond with a person who *has conceived some inveterate prejudice* against this province, upon whom he places too great a confidence. There are *such men* among us, I am sorry to say it, whose letters have an *influence*, on the other side the water, to induce even the friends of the colonies there to believe that we are on *the Eve of an insurrection*; which may account for the severity of the mother country in sending a standing army to reduce us to obedience. I hope this friend to the colonies will be better inform'd.

W.

Messieurs EDES & GILL, (a)

IN a certain solemn assembly, at which I was accidentally present, the President appear'd to be disturb'd and very angry at the talking of a *few boys* at a little distance, which might possibly interrupt the important business of the assembly, tho' I must confess that I did not notice *them* till his worship spoke, but soon after when a rude multitude of the most abject slaves *black* and *white*, came very near to this solemn assembly with piping, dancing, drumming, &c. which so drowned and overbore the voices of those that were speaking, that for my part I could scarce hear any thing but the shocking *noise* the slaves made, for some time, yet the President and some others not only were submissive to *it*, but some say, smiled with approbation, but endeavour'd to extenuate it by supposing their masters order'd them, which vastly surprised me and many others of the auditory, who always till then thought that the said President had sufficient authority to keep a profound silence from all ranks and orders of men, that so the business of the assembly might in no sort be interrupted. The design of this piece of intelligence is that in your next Paper I may have the following questions solved, Whether the said President was really pleased with the said musick, &c? or whether he was really afraid to exert his authority to suppress, and for the future prevent such shocking indecent noise in and about a place sacred to the most important business transacted in a town, province or kingdom, least he should offend the masters of those slaves? Or is it that the said President has no authority over those *blacks* and *whites* aforesaid, but must tamely bear with their noise because it is said to be their custom to pay no regard to civil or religious assemblies? If either of these two last queries should be answer'd in the affirmative, farewell Justice and all the parade kept up to support it. Yours,

PEACE & COURAGE.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

WHAT Weight can any *Right Honorable* think the Opinion of any Men can have in *common sense*, let their Names or Stations be what they may, who shall tell us that a plain Act of Parliament made to operate at ANY TIME after the 14th of February 1707 *without any Limitation*, "was intended only for the War", and, "that it expired at the End of the then War". *See Mass. Gazette-New.* 10—*Northey*—*Rider*—*Strange.*

WILLIAMSBURG, October 13.

By the Captain of a vessel, just arrived from New-York, we learn, that two regiments were actually arrived at Boston from Halifax, who, after a consultation among the inhabitants, were permitted to land. He says also that beacons were erected in different places of New-England, as signals, in case of emergency (*being apprehensive of a French war*) to collect the people together; and that it was said at least 40,000 men, well armed, and properly officered, could be got together in a few days.

BOSTON, November 14.

LAST Monday morning died at Roxbury, in the 44th year of her age, after two days illness, Mrs. LUCY WINSLOW, the amiable Consort of ISAAC WINSLOW, Esq; and daughter of the late Hon. SAMUEL WALDO, Esq;—In this most excellent person were happily united, all the virtues of the Woman and of the Christian,—to a graceful and agreeable person, was added, a kind and beneficent disposition: Her deportment was easy and unaffected: Her conversation sweet and engaging: Her temper steady and constant; and her devotion warm and without ostentation. She was a tender wife, an indulgent and affectionate parent, a kind mistress, and a most sincere friend. In her the poor of Roxbury have lost their benefactress: Her ear was always open to their cries, and her hand ready to relieve their distress. As she was a woman of such exemplary virtues, we trust that she is gone to receive the reward of them, in a better state.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax.

"This Place is very dull since the Troops and the Navy have left us. I hope we shall soon have others in their Room, and make us alive again."

Monday last arrived here the Sultana Schooner, with Dispatches for his Excellency the Governor, and for the Commander of his Majesty's Forces in North-America: But having had a long Passage, no late Intelligences by her: The Reports of additional Regiments besides those which left Cork, the 7th of September, we can find no Grounds for: Certainly no authentic Advices of any such came by the Sultana.

The Sultana is the Vessel built here by *Benjamin Hallowell*, Esq; and went Home some Months since:—We hear she is now employ'd in his Majesty's Service in these Parts.

Monday last arrived here the Magdalene arm'd Schooner, Capt. Dundas, from Halifax.

We hear a Vessel from Bristol, belonging to New-London, was seized at Halifax, by the Officers of his Majesty's Customs there.

On Monday Evening last two Men, one named Young Flynt, the other John Welman, belonging to Chelsea, went from Martyn's Tavern in Lynn, and got into a Canoe to return home; the Canoe accidentally overset, when both of them held to it, and cry'd for help; which was heard from the shore, where great Numbers of Persons assembled, and got four Boats, but notwithstanding they were not further off than a Stone's throw, they could not be discovered, it being dark;—the two men held to the Canoe and saw the People on the shore with Lanthorns, and called them by Name: They continued in this Situation near two Hours, when their Strength failing them, they both sunk and were drowned.——Mr. Flynt has left a Widow and 5 Children: The other Person was a Batchellor.

One Day last Week a Number of the Inhabitants of Town of Weston, went out to hunt for Squirrels, and at Evening they counted the Number killed that Day, which amounted to Eleven Hundred and Forty.

Thursday Morning last arrived here from Corke, four Transports, having on board Part of the 64th and 65th Regiments, destined for this Place: The Remainder (consisting of 4 Sail) with the Hussar Frigate, are not yet got in.

We hear from Holles, that on Monday Evening, a Barn and Corn House, belonging to Stephen Powers, was consumed by Fire, with upwards of 400 Bushels of Grain, his Hay, and several Hundred weight of Flax. It took Fire by a Candle being carried into the Barn.

A Letter from Mr. Agent DeBerdt of the 26th of August, advises, that the Earl of Hillsborough had received the Letter addressed to him by the late House of Representatives in June last, relating to the Circular Letter of the former House to the other Colonies; and that he assured Mr. DeBerdt that he would lay the same before his Majesty, together with every Circumstance of Affairs in this Province.—By that Letter his Lordship must have been satisfied beyond all Possibility of Doubt, that the Province was grossly misrepresented—and *by WHOM.*

Yesterday arrived here the Romney, with Commodore Hood, & family, from Halifax. It is also said that Lord William Campbell is on board.

IMPORTED in the last Ships of LONDON,
And to be Sold by

Oliver Greenleaf,

At his Shop the Corner of Winter-Street, opposite Seven-Star-Lane, South-End, BOSTON:
A Great Variety of English and India GOODS,—suitable for the Season, cheap for Cash.
Choice Lynn Shoes, &c.—&c.

William Gale

HAS imported in the last Vessels from LONDON, a Variety of English and India Goods suitable to Season, which he will sell for the Cash as low as can be bought at any Store in *Boston*, at his Shop in Marlboro'-Street, a little to the Northward of Dr. *Sylvester Gardner*, South-End.

To-Morrow the 15th Inst.
At Eleven o'Clock,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room, in Queen-Street,

A variety of House-Furniture,

Among which are,—A Mohogany Desk and Book Case, a black Walnut ditto, Leather Bottom Chairs, Mohogany Tables, Bureau, Looking Glasses, an excellent Chimney Glass, a good Eight Day Clock, Feather Beds and Bedsteads, an Easy Chair, a variety of Plate, a Trunk of Silk and other Wearing Apparel, and a sprightly Negro Boy of 15 Years of Age, belonging to the Estate of a Gentleman deceased.——An excellent Gold-face Watch, A red Cornish Bed, some Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

†‡† Those Persons who propose to send any Furniture, must do it on or before Monday the 14th Instant, at One o'Clock, as none will be received in for the above Days Sale after that Time.

TAKEN BY EXECUTION,
And will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the Auction Room in Queen-Street,

On FRIDAY next, the 18th Instant,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
A great Variety of ENGLISH GOODS, among which are,

Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Baizes,

Callimancoes, Tammies, Shalloons, Sheetings, Ticklenburgs, A Parcel of Mill Saws, cross-cut ditto, Hand-Saws, &c.—The Sale to begin at TEN o'Clock.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY next,

At Eleven o'Clock,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Store behind the Rev'd Dr. Cooper's Meeting-House,

A Quantity of Pitch and Turpentine,

to be put up Ten Barrels in a Lot.
Sale to begin at Eleven o'Clock.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

TAKEN up by *Samuel Blake* of *Dorchester*, on Saturday last, an old Canoe. The Owner may have her again paying Charges. Inquire of said *Blake*.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
(And to be Sold by WILLIAM MCALPINE.)

The last solemn Scene: A Sermon

preached by the Reverend Mr. JOHN MURRAY, A. M. Pastor of the Church at Boothbay.——The Subscribers are desired to call or send for their Books.

Edward Church,

Just arriv'd from LONDON,
HAS bro't with him,

A large and general Assortment

of English, Scotch and India GOODS, which he sells very low for Cash at his Store in Newbury-Street.——Among which are a Variety of rich Silks very cheap.

N. B. *There is also to be Sold at the said Store, by*

Jacob Mc.Daniell,

GLASS & Stone Ware, Pipes, Currants, Pepper and Spices of all Sorts, by Wholesale, Cheap for Cash.

LEFT at the Coffee-House kept by Capt. *Moses Bennet*, North-End, sometime since, a Great Coat; the Owner by telling the Marks and paying for this Advertisement, may have it again.

THIS is to acquaint the Gentlemen and Ladies, that a Concert of MUSICK will be performed, on Monday the 21st Instant, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, at the Musick Hall in Brattle-Street, opposite Dr. Cooper's Meeting-House. After the Concert is over, the Gentlemen and Ladies may have a BALL, till Eleven o'Clock.

TICKETS may be had of *James Jean*, at the above-said Place, and of *Thomas Chase*, near the Liberty-Tree, at *Two Shillings* Lawful Money, or *One & six Pence* Sterling a Piece.

A Runaway NEGRO.

THE 11th Instant left his Master John Gallison, Esq; of Marblehead, *and on the Road towards* Boston told *some of his Acquaintance he was going there.*—NERO, *a large Negro Man, the Property of said Gallison, about 21 Years of Age, speaks good English, clothed in an Olive-coloured German Serge Coat lined and cuffed with red, black Waistcoat, Leather Breeches, and white worsted Stockings, Cotton and Linnen Shirt, a Hat (or Cap) double edged Lace.*—*A Reward of* EIGHT DOLLARS, *with all necessary Charges, is offered to any one who will take up said Negro and commit him to any of his Majesty's Goals, or to Bridewell, and will give Information of the same either to said* Gallison *at* Marblehead, *or to* Melatiah Bourn, Esq; *of* Boston, *of his being secured, shall receive the Reward.*——*All Persons are cautioned not to conceal, harbour, or transport said Negro over Sea, as they will be called to answer such Conduct.*—*If taken up at or near* Boston, *it is desired Information may be immediately given to* Melatiah Bourn, *who will take proper Care of him.*

Marblehead, 12th November, 1768.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next.

BROAD Cloths, Kerseys, Serges, Plains, Coatings, Shalloons, Cambletts, Calicoes, Irish Linnens, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houshold, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c. &c. &c.——

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By Moses Deshon,
At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

A Variety of European Goods, Houshold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. &c.

NEW AUCTION ROOM,
By ELIAS DUPEE,
Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

A Variety of European Goods, Furniture, Apparel, Watches, &c.

ALSO, A very good House Engine.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Rice & Grannis from Connecticut; Pulling from Louisbourg; Duggar, Parker & Brown from Newfoundland; Belleveau from Annapolis-Royal: Ingraham from Newport; Stone and Parker from Philadelphia; Renton from Halifax; Champlin from S. Carolina; Vincent from Jamaica; Chapman and Hodges from Guadeloup; Fleet from Hispaniola; Ripley from St. Martins; McCarthy from Grenada.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Harding for Portugal; Walker for Suxraunm; Loudoun for Virginia; Rice, Frazier, Tower and Cook for North-Carolina; Meservey for Falmouth; Payne, Peas and Atwood for Maryland; Frazier for Leith; Binney and Bosworth for West Indies; Ratsburn for New-London; Grannis for Rhode-Island; Bartlet for Georgia.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Ten Whites One Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Seven.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*	
Monday, 22 *m. after* 3	*Friday*, 24 *m. after* 6
Tuesday, 9 *m. after* 4	*Saturday*, 18 *m. aft.* 7
Wednesday, 50 *m. aft.* 4	*Lord's-day*, 4 *m. aft.* 8
Thursday, 28 *m. aft.* 5	*First Qr.* 17 *Day*, 7 *M.*

(a) Superior Court (b) Chief Judge Hutchenson // The Troops quartered in the Town house of Hillsborough, vid. pa. 297. † vide the act granted in Instructions & in June last. pa. 142. ‡ Page 165 & Pa. 43. (d) pa. 292.

o. vid the arrival of 2 Regiments Before pa. 263

Peter Roberts

Has received by the *Friendship*, Captain *Jenkins*, who is now arrived from LONDON,

A freſh Aſſortment of the very beſt DRUGS & MEDICINES, which he will ſell very cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit, at his Shop directly oppoſite the Weſt Door of the Town Houſe, *Boſton*. Likewiſe, Surgeons Inſtruments, Mortars and Peſtles of all kinds, Phials, Gallipots and Pill Boxes, Eau de Luce, Court Plaiſter, Lavender and Hungary Water, Balſam of Honey, Turlington's Balſam of Life, and all other genuine patenteed Medicines.—Turkey Figs, Currants, Pepper, ditto ground, and all kind of the beſt Spices; choice new Madder, Indigo, Allum, Copperas, and all ſorts of Dye Stuffs.—Chrow, Stone Jugs, Painter's Colours and Bruſhes, a Quantity of Brimſtone for Ships Uſe.—Doctors Boxes of all Prices fitted as uſual.

N. B. Orders by Letters from Practitioners & others in Town or Country, will be as faithfully complied with as if they were preſent.

TO be Sold, a Negro Man about 19, that has had the Small Pox, and can do all Sorts of In-and-Out-Door Work, and can be well recommended. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO be Sold by Order of the Superior Court, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in *Boſton*, the 21ſt of *November* Inſtant, at One o'Clock, Four Hundred Acres of Land in two Diviſions, lying on the Weſt Side of Kenebec River; each Diviſion being numbered 31, on a Plan made by *Nathaniel Weeſtow*, Surveyor, belonging to the Eſtate of *John Jones*, late of *Boſton*, deceaſed.

A Very healthy likely Negro Boy, to be Sold, about 15 Years of Age, well qualified to tend in a Family, or on a private Gentleman, being a good Barber, and underſtands dreſſing Hair extremely well, and plays on the French Horn. He has been in this Country about three Months, and the Reaſon of his being ſold is in order to ſettle his deceaſed Maſter's Eſtate. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

William Scott,

At his Store, North-Side of Faneuil-Hall, next Door to the Sign of General Wolfe, has juſt opened a large Aſſortment of the following Goods, which will be ſold by Wholeſale and Retail (for Caſh only) on the moſt reaſonable Terms;

YARD wide, 7-8 & 3-4 Iriſh Linnens, from 10s. to 40s. O. T. per yard, 9-4 wide Sheeting from 12s. to 16s. per yard, 7-8 Dowlaſs, Diaper Table Cloths, Cloaring Diaper and Huckaback, Mancheſter Cotton Checks and Handkerchiefs, Jeans and Pillow Fuſtians, Jerſey knit Stockings, Forreſt Cloths, Plains and Kerſeys, Mancheſter uncut Velvet, 7-Thread Laſtings, &c. &c.

A Wet Nurſe with an extraordinary good young Breaſt of Milk, would go into a family to ſuckle. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE LETT, BY

Thomas Wood, *of Salisbury*,

A Large and commodious Houſe, ſituate at the Ferry in ſaid Town, with a good Shop or Out-Houſe, with two Barns, and Forty Acres of Land, the moſt Part adjoining ſaid Houſe; the Remainder within half a Mile. Said Houſe has been improv'd as a Tavern for many Years. Salisbury, October 22, 1768.

A THEFT.

WHEREAS on the night of the 16th of this inſtant, the ſhop of the ſubſcriber was broke open, and many articles as mentioned in a late paper, was ſtolen. The perſon who committed the fact, is diſcovered to be one William Lindſey, formerly belonging to Dudley, and has been diſcharged from one of his Majeſty's goals in the county of Eſſex, where for theft and forgery, he has had his ears crop'd; for which reaſon he wears his hair hanging down on both ſides to his cheeks, is about 22 years of age, of a good ſtature, light hair, a little upon the ſandy, fair complection, and a little freckled, he paſt thro' Lunenburg the 18th, without any of the goods he ſtole, except a glaſs quart bottle; it is probable he has ſecreted the goods; he oftentimes calls himſelf Keyes, ſometimes Samuel Homes; he ſays he came from Pomfret, where he had his ſhop broke open, and that he is in queſt of the thief. He had on a light-coloured cloth coat, ſtriped fuſtit, leather breeches, and a pair of new ſhoes. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid William, ſo that he may be bro't to juſtice, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Leominſter, Sept. 28, 1768. THO. LEGGATT.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away October 1, 1768, *from the Rev. Mr. Paul Coffin, of Narraganſett No. 1, in York County, James Fitz Gerald, an Iriſh Apprentice, of about 18 or 19 Years. He is a ſtocky thick Fellow, has a broad Face, and is not very Tall. He wears his own good black Hair, has had the Small-Pox, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh. He had on and with him at his Departure, a Wool Hat, an old whitiſh Fuſtian Coat, dark blue or greyiſh Cloth Jacket, Horn Buttons and white Lining, two Pair Breeches black Cloth and light Purple Pluſh, two Pair Stockings blue and grey, two Pair Shoes, large Braſs Buckles, a Braſs Comb, and Watts's Spiritual Songs for Children, and a Book intitled*, An Introduction for the Indians, *in the Form of a Dialogue between a Miſſionary and an Indian.* Six Dollars *are offered to any Perſon who may take up and convey ſaid Jame to* Nathaniel Gorham, *Merchant, of Charleſtown, or to Major* Joſhua Coffin, *of Newbury, or Doctor* Abiather Alden, *of Saco-Falls. Atteſt.*

Narraganſett. No. 1, Nov. 1. 1768. PAUL COFFIN.

JOHN GORE, jun'r.

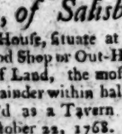
HAS Imported from LONDON in Captains Deverſon and Jenkins, A General Aſſortment of Engliſh and Iriſh Goods, which he is determined to ſell by Wholeſale and Retail as cheap as can be bought out of any Store in the Town, at his Shop

Oppoſite LIBERTY-TREE, BOSTON.

Scarlet, blue and drab Broad-Cloths, chocolate, claret & purple do. blue, chocolate, black and mixt German Serges ſuperfine and middling Devonſhire Kerſeys blue & drab 6 qrs Ratteens drab, chocolate, claret and ſcarlet Bath Beavers ſcarlet, crimſon and blue Colcheſter Bays red and green drapery ditto white Flannels ſuperfine 8-qr. Bearſkins for Surtouts red and blue Duffils ſtriped and plain Camblets green ditto double Camblet blue, drab & black Shalloons Prunellas and Roſettas drab & black cotton Velvet blue and green Halfthicks crimſon and cloth-coloured double Ruſſell yardwide & half-yd Poplins Iriſh Camblets Grapes Iriſh Poplins Miſſinets Matildes yardwide ſprigg'd Camblets Queen Stuffs black, green, blue, crimſon, pink & white Callimancoes cloth coloured Broglios green, murray & ſtriped do Grizzets common Tammies crimſon, black, pink, white and drab Durants A fine aſſortment of black Capuchin Silks white blue and crimſon ditto a fine aſſortment of black halfyard and 3-qr. wide ſprigg'd Sattins black, white pink & blue pelong Sattins crimſon and black rich do. black and ſprigg'd Gauze white, ſprigg'd & plain dit. figured Ribbons plain ſarſenet & ſattin ditto 3-qr. 7-8th and yardwide Iriſh Linnens Tandom Hollands fattin'd 12s chip Hats & Bonivory & Horn Combs [nets 7-8th and yardwide Lawns ſpotted ditto Cambricks black Catgut white ditto Engliſh Shoes black, crimſon and ſcarlet ſnail Trimming 3-qr & 7-8th cotton Check ſtriped cotton Hollands Callicoes Patches printed Linnens cotton Gowns black Taffity Bandanno Handkerchiefs black halfyard Alamode white and blue half-yard Perſians, drab and black ellwide ditto pink & white, green, & white changeable Luteſtring Pigeon-neck changeable do cloth-coloured Luteſtring Ducapes Crewells No. 4 No. 12 ſhort white & Lillican Pins black and cloth-coloured worſted Mitts & Gloves Mens and Womens worſted and cotton Hoſe Preſs-paper ſtrip'd Swanſkin yellow plaited Buttons wrought yellow ditto Horſehair Buttons three-cord Death-head do. London Qualities Needles Shoebindings ſilk Ferrets ſilk Twiſt ſilk and hair Matthewmans Buttons black bone and blond Lace white blond and trolly do. Long Lawns Ravens Duck Sewing Silks white Wax Necklaces Felt and Caſtor Hats Oznabrigs & Ticklenburgs Scotch Plaids and Threads Pepper Choice French INDIGO.

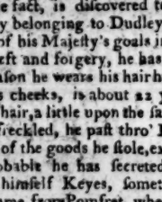
N. B. Beſt warranted Lynn-made Shoes.

At the ſame Place may be had, a few Bottles of Turlington's original Balſam of Life at the Steri. Coſt.



For LONDON,
The Ship BRITANNIA,
WILLIAM DEVERSON,
Commander;
Now laying at the Long-Wharf, Will ſail in Ten Days, having Half her Cargo on Board,—For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on Board, or to *Nathaniel Wheatley*, at his Store in King-ſtreet. *Boſton, November 7*, 1768.

To be Sold this Fall or next Spring.



A collection of an Hundred of the beſt Sorts of young Grafted and Inoculated Engliſh Fruit Trees—of Apples—Pears-Plumbs—Cherries—Peaches—Apricots—Nectons—Quinces—Lime-Trees—Engliſh Elms—and Mulberry Trees for Silk Worms—Grape Vines of all Sorts—Red and White Dutch Currant Buſhes—Engliſh Gooſeberry Buſhes of all Sorts—Aſparagus Plants of the large Early Sort—and Box for Edgings of Walks—Alſo, Garlick—Shalots—and Horſe Radiſh 5ſ. Old Tenor a Pound.—All ſorts of Dried Sweet Herbs.

N. B. Garden Seeds ſaved here moſt ſuitable for the *Weſt-Indies* than any Imported, and warranted Good, &c. all at the very loweſt Price for Caſh, &c.—By *William Davidſon*, Gardiner, in Seven-Star Lane, *Boſton*.

SAMUEL A. OTIS

Has juſt imported, and is determined to ſell at the loweſt Advance, at Store No. 5. South Side of the Town-Dock, by Wholeſale and Retail,

CHoice Jamaica Sugars by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or ſingle C. wt.
Weſt-India and New-England Rum.
Cotton Wool
Pepper
Pipes Wool Cards
Spices of all Kinds
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck
Codlines
Junk
Frying Pans
Iron Pots and Kettles,
White Beans
3-4, 7-8 and yard wide Linnens
Iriſh Linnens
Cotton Checks
Pins of all Numbers
Gun Powder
Ticklinburgs & Oznabrigs
Kilmarnock Caps
Belladine Sewing Silk
London Scythes
Seeming Twine——&c.
Cotton Cards
Roll Brimſtone
Copperas
Allum

Sam[l] Abbot

HAS imported in the laſt Ships from London, a general Aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, which he ſells by Wholeſale and Retail at the very loweſt Advance for Caſh, at his Shop the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Town-Dock, BOSTON.

†‡ Cutlery Ware, Window Glaſs by the Box, Earthen and Glaſs Ware, Mens Hats, Paper, French Indigo, &c. &c.

IMPORTED in the laſt Ships from LONDON, And to be Sold by

Richard Salter,

At his Shop in Cornhill, Boſton,
A General Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Alſo, choice Indigo.
Lynn-made Shoes warranted, &c. &c.
*** Extream cheap for Caſh.

Jane Euſtis

HAS received per laſt Ships from LONDON, and has to ſell at her Shop at the North Side of the Town-Houſe

A large aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which ſhe will ſell at the very loweſt Rates and for Caſh only.

N. B. A few Dozen excellent Malmſey and Red Port Wine; ALSO, a few Cheſts Chinaware to be ſold. Enquire at the above Shop.

India China

To be ſold at Mr. ISAAC PEIRCE's up *Scotch*'s Court, juſt above the Orange-Tree.

ENAMEL'd and blue and white Coffee Cups and Saucers, ditto Tea Cups and Saucers, blue and white Octagon Diſhes in Sets or Pairs, Enamel'd and blue and white Bowles, various Sizes, &c. &c.

N. B. The above will be ſold on the loweſt Terms for Caſh.

IMPORTED

In the laſt Ships from ENGLAND, and now Opening by

Richard Smith,

At his Store in KING STREET,
A General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Peice GOODS, ſuitable to the Winter Seaſon, all which are procured on the beſt Terms, and will be ſold reaſonably (by Wholeſale only) for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

N. B. Gun-Powder, Shott, Indigo, Bohea Tea in half Cheſts, *Carolina* Beaver and Sole Leather, with a few Loggs choice Mahogany, &c. &c. (tfcſf)

William Bant

HAS Imported in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON,
A General Aſſortment of
Engliſh Goods,
ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, which he will ſell at his Shop in Cornhill, Boſton, by Wholeſale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchaſed at any Shop or Store in Town.

*** *Thoſe who will favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well uſed.*

TO BE SOLD,

A genteel well-finiſhed Dwelling-Houſe, with a good Barn and Out-Houſe, very agreeably ſituated. ALSO ſome very genteel Furniture, if apply'd for immediately. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A BRIGANTINE of 200 odd Tons, five Years old, tight and ſtrong, built at *Lynn*, and ſheath'd about 12 Months ago, a fine ſailing Veſſel: Any Gentleman inclining to purchaſe ſaid Brig, may apply to Major *Read*, in *Marlborough*, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, or to Mr. *Samuel Collyer*, Owner of ſaid Brig.

ALL *Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Samuel Parkman, late of Boſton, deceaſed, are ONCE MORE deſired to pay their reſpective Balances to Job Bradford and Thomas Loyd, Adminiſtrators to ſaid Eſtate; otherwiſe they muſt expect to be ſued to next January Court.*

To be ſold by ſaid Adminiſtrators, a ſmall convenient Dwelling-Houſe, in Salt-Alley, leading into Union-Street. Alſo, 50 Acres of choice improved Land, lying in the Town of Falmouth, Caſco-Bay, fronting on the River, very convenient for either Trader or Farmer.

TO BE SOLD,

A good Horſe and handſome Chaiſe. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

TAKEN up in Boſton Harbour, on the 16th inſt. a Moſes Boat. The Owner deſcribing the ſame, and paying Charges, may have her again. Inquire of the Printers.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1768.